KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY
VIJAYAPURA

SYNOPTIC NOTE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

"IMPACT OF DIGITAL LITERACY ON WORKING WOMEN IN ORGANIZED SECTOR: A STUDY IN KOPPAL DISTRICT."

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Abstract

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Abstract

The Digital literacy is an individual's ability to find, evaluate, and communicate information by utilizing typing or digital media platforms. The digital literacy initially focused on systematic digital skills and computers, the focus has moved from stand-alone to network devices including the World Wide Web and social media. Digital literacy is the set of competencies required for full participation in a knowledge society. It includes knowledge, skills, and behaviour involving the effective use of digital devices such as Smartphone's, tablets, laptops and desktop PCs for purposes of communication, expression, collaboration and advocacy. Digital competence and digital literacy are concepts that are increasingly used in public discourse. However, how the concepts are used and how they are defined remains unclear. To be 'digitally literate' in this way encompasses issues of cognitive authority, safety and privacy, creative, ethical, and responsible use and reuse of digital media, among other topics. In today's modern world Digital Literacy has become cardinal and pivotal part of life in this era of information technology. Karnataka state is regarded as geographer's workshop due to its diversified geographical features and location. Karnataka has vibrant automobile, agro, aerospace, textile and garment, biotech and heavy engineering industries. The state has sector specific Special Economic Zone for key industries such as Information Technology, Bio-Technology, Engineering, Food Processing and Aerospace Karnataka is IT(Information Technology) hub of India and home to the fourth largest technology cluster in the world. But still there is a gap or digital literacy among rural women compared to urban women of the Karnataka state. The purpose of this paper is trying attempt to understand performance and challenges of digital literacy among working women in organized sector.

Key words: Digital literacy, Working Women, IT (Information Technology), E-learning, Digital competency and Digital Skill.

CHAPTER - I

RESEARCH DESIGN

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

In today's modern world Digital Literacy has become cardinal and pivotal part of life in this era of information technology. Digital literacy is the set of competencies required for full participation in a knowledge society. In early days, when computer was just introduced or in stage of beginning, masses were interested in keeping their information secret but nowadays they like to share and disseminate information through social media. Today, everything is recorded, evaluated and measured in the terms of database or public data and information. Digital literacy is an important life skill, maybe the most important since the world is quickly transitioning into an Artificial Intelligence (AI) world. These digital skills allow you to find, use & create information online in a productive and useful manner. Digital access helps rural women refine vocational skills (by taking online classes in agriculture, textile design, beautician training, and more), improve financial literacy, keep up with government programs that benefit their families, and learn about nutrition. 'Beyond calling and messaging': India project boosts digital literacy skills of rural women. According to the National survey only 6% of rural women have a computer, implying that a large number of them are digitally illiterate. The gender divide and urban-rural divide are among the most striking. In rural India, only 3 out of every 10 internet users are women.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Many empirical studies have been conducted on the project of "Digital Literacy" in India and abroad. The major emphasis of research has been on various issues like lack of resources to pay for hardware, technology, and Internet access; lack of electricity; lack of education and knowledge about the use of technology; and physical limitations that limit access. individual digital literacy competencies are influenced by several factors, including technical skills, critical understanding, and communicative abilities. The previous work done on Digital Literacy needs perusal. It has been

reviewed to indicate in a general way the type of work done in this project in India. It is expected that the critical examination of the studied would give focus to our problem and help to indicate the areas which have remained neglected at the hand of the researches. From the review of literature, it was found that hardly there was a study which examine the perception of users on the usage of digital Literacy and its impact on various fields especially on working women.

Audrey Y. (2019): Describes critical digital literacy studies has multiplied in recent years as an outcome of the improved cultural consumption of digital media as well as the go to the creation of digital media forms. It extends existing digital literacy studies by concentrating on its sub field of digital nationality. Offering that digital nationality is not another dimension or axis of nationality, but a practice through which local events in the numerous scopes of nationality are showed, this article critically studies how the perceptions of digital nationality can provide more vision into the quality of online local involvement those outcomes in rights to and performances of nationality.

Ojinga G. O. (2019): Reported the regulating result of e-literacy and business information approach on the association between ICT variation and presentation of women- possessed SMEs in Southwestern Nigeria. The theories of information technology trilogy by (Strategy Inf Syst 10:77-99, 2001) coupled with the ICT literacy of (Media Smarts, Digital Literacy Fundamentals, Canada's Center for Digital and Media Literacy Media Smarts, 2017) which in this study is intellectualized as e-literacy-adoption model for improved SMEs presentation. The study implemented the correlational survey research design and contains of women-owned SMEs in Southwestern, Nigeria.

Saravana K., Shivalingappa B. P. and Lokesha M. U. (2018): Describes the Digital technology and communication are part of our lives from the start till the end of the day. Technology is accomplishment every feature of society and changing it intensely. But there is one very important and essential part of the humanity that has also been appointed by new developments and findings and that is education with the awareness of E-learning. Digital technology was prejudiced on rural

area. In this study expansion through E-learning in rural India is experiential. If it deliberates appropriately then correct then outcomes will be affecting positively. The study originates that digital literacy is an actual tool for authorization of rural women. Digital literacy is learning, using electronic technologies to become self-sustain among rural women in Karnataka.

Smitha, H. S. (2021): Investigated the plans towards authorization of women through digital literacy structures. This paper discovers the essential based policy design towards all comprehensive digital policy. It is the digital literacy rebellion. Technology today is expressively diverse from what it was yesterday. Digital literacy is wanted for women to empower them to have right access to education, right access to employment and right access to impartial resources.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Today from the Internet and mobile phones to TV and broadcast radio, the rise of information and communications technologies (ICTs) has created a 'global era'. With the issue impact of digital literacy among working women in organized sector, it throws light on the significance of digital literacy in engaging women in different fields. We as a nation have taken initiatives to enhance this, still this much innovations the digital literacy in working women in urban as well as rural areas of Karnataka has been envisaged as a panacea to tackle all the existing issues that come in the way of adopting digital learning in working women. There has been a shared belief that access to digital literacy can overcome the problems of access to quality education, lack of innovative methods and techniques in teaching-learning process, high drop-out rate and paucity of quality learning material. But the biggest limitation lies in the fact that the majority of India's working women are digitally illiterate. This is a huge setback in India's quest to lay claim to being a global power. This highlights that the digital literacy in the urban as well as rural regions of Karnataka remains a challenging feat to achieve and we still have a long way to go.

1.4 OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the concept of digital literacy.
2. To discuss the schemes launched by the Government regarding Digital literacy.
3. To know the extent to which working women in organized sector has been uplifted from this digital literacy.
4. To enumerate the major obstacles being faced by the working women while adopting Digital literacy.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS:

1. Digital literacy helps to working women.

2. During internet learning working women in organized sector facing some problems.

H0: There is a significant impact of digital literacy on working women in organized sector.

H1: There is no significant impact of digital literacy on working women in organized.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This study focuses on working women employed in the organized sector, such as government offices, educational institutions, health services, banks, factories and corporate companies. It aims to understand their experiences, challenges and opportunities in formal employment settings. The scope includes examining the impact of digital literacy on their job performance, career advancement, and workplace communication. It also seeks to assess their awareness and use of online learning platforms and digital tools for skill development. The study will identify barriers these women face in adopting technology such as lack of training, infrastructure or time. It will explore variations across different age groups, educational backgrounds and types of jobs within the organized sector. By analysing these factors the research intends to provide insights for

improving digital inclusion and professional support for women. The goal is to help design targeted interventions and policies that empower women in the organised workforce, promote gender equality and enhance their economic security and social status.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Many empirical studies have been conducted on the project of "DIGITAL LITERACY" in India and Abroad. The major emphasis of research has been on various issues like lack of resources to pay for hardware, technology, and Internet access; lack of electricity; lack of education and knowledge about the use of technology; and physical limitations that limit accesss. All studies have not emphasized particular topic regarding impact of digital literacy on rural working women.

Most of the working women in organized sector are facing difficulty in access of information in online, so study is undertaken to highlight the present situation of digital literacy and its impact on working women in organized sector. An endowment for solution to problem and bring awareness address the impact of digital literacy.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.8.1 DATA COLLETION:

The present study is based on descriptive research methodology. It is gathered information from primary and secondary sources. Primary data is used self-questionnaire is prepared for collecting accurate and reliable primary data the respondent construction workers were administered a detailed structure interview schedule. Secondary data has been contributed to write this paper. Secondary data collected from National & International Journals, Census Surveys, newspapers, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of the government focusing on the issue of Digital literacy.

1.8.2 SAMPLE SIZE:

The present study is based on 300 respondents which are selected through simple random sampling.

1.8.3 SELECTION OF AREA:

For the present study 'Impact Of Digital Literacy On Working Women In Organized Sector: A Study In Koppal District', of Koppal district area has been selected for the research work.

1.8.4 ANALYSIS THE DATA:

The data has been analysed with simple statistical tools like Percentage, Ratio, Charts, Graphs etc.

1.9 CHAPTER SCHEME

The present study is organized into six chapters as follows:

CHAPTER-I Research Design

The chapter will reveal regarding. Introduction of study, Statement of the problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study. Hypothesis of the study, Research Methodology, Chapter scheme, Limitations of the study.

CHAPTER-II Review of Literature

This chapter will explain regarding various review of the concerned to the tittles of the study and research gap.

CHAPTER-III An Analysis of Digital Literacy

This chapter will be divided into three parts,the first part will explain an analysis of digital literacy in India, second part will explain about present status of digital literacy in Karnataka, the third part will explain about analysis of digital literacy related to specific place.

CHAPTER-IV Profile of Study Area

This chapter will be contented brief profile of the study area which is Koppal district.

CHAPTER- V Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter will reveal the analysis and interpretation of data collected from field survey for this study.

CHAPTER- VI Major Findings, Suggestion and Conclusion

This chapter will report the findings of the study, suggestions which will be given to the concerned authorities and for further study in this subject and conclusion of the study.

1.10 LIMITATIONS:

The present study is based on primary Data collection of Koppal district are which could not spell out all the working women.

1. This research is related only to working women in organized sector.
2. This research is related only to koppal District.
3. It covers only 300 samples of working women in organized sector and to studies the impact of digital literacy.

CONCLUSION:

The present study concluded that majority of the working women in organized sector utilizing benefits of digital literacy by accessing information through e-learning and different web sites. Most of the workingwomen through digital mode, use social media, online business/online purchasing, use e-applications, use Google payment, e-payment of electricity payment and e-bank transaction and apply for job through online mode and involve in online study and playing games for chatting purpose, accessing social sites, accessing study material, accessing audio-videos for boost knowledge, sending and receiving messages, access employment opportunities provided on social sites and government sites. To support digital literary, the National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLMP) programme was set up by government of India as a dynamic platform to facilitate digital awareness through capacity and education programmes. These programmes will help working women in organized sector remain competitive, while shaping the development of a technologically powerful women.

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